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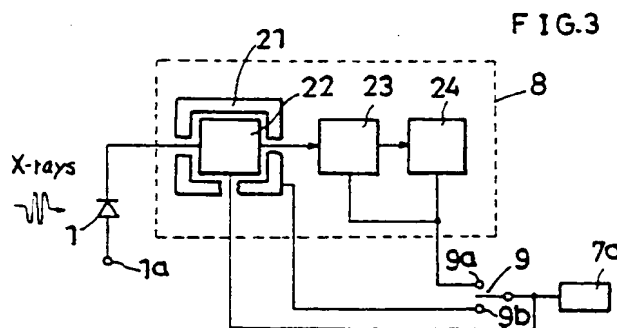
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⑳ Radiation image detecting apparatus.

㉑ The apparatus has X-ray sensors 1 each associated with an analogue amplifier 22, a pulse discriminator 23 and a picture element signal-forming circuit 24. The amplifier 22 is kept free of temperature variation by means of a heater 21 which is energized through switch 9 from source 7a except when an X-ray image is detected and the circuits 23 and 24 are switched on. The heat from 21 is equivalent to the heat dissipation of circuits 23 and 24 while they are in use.

Alternative arrangements for maintaining a stable temperature in apparatus which has a linear array of sensors movable to scan a plane comprise a cooling means such as a heat sink or air blower at a rest position at one or both ends of the scanning path.



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Radiation Image Detecting Apparatus

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a radiation image detecting apparatus having its radiation receiving section made up of arrayed radiation sensors.

In a method of electronically detecting a radiation image, the radiation receiving portion consists either of a one-dimensionally arrayed radiation sensors devised so as to scan an image plane or of a two-dimensionally arrayed sensors fixed at an image plane. Each of the radiation sensors is either a single semiconductor sensor or a radiation scintillator combined with a photosensor. In any case each sensor, which converts the radiations incident thereon to electric pulse signals, is followed by an amplifier, a signal discriminator and a counter. The counter counts the number of the pulse signals (pulses) outputted from the counter in the form of a digital signal. Similar radiation intensity signals from all of the counters belonging the arrayed radiation sensors are purposefully treated by a common picture-signal forming circuit, which provides a picture signal to a CRT to make it display a radiation image. Radiation image detecting apparatus based on such a method as mentioned above are disclosed, for example, in the Japanese Laid-open Patent Application No. 59-94046 and European Patent Publication EP-0-137-487-A2.

The apparatus so devised as mentioned above have an important problem to be solved in regard of protecting the constituent circuits from being unfavorably affected by the heat dissipated by the circuits themselves. Suppose that the power consumption per sensor consists of 140 mW at the amplifier, 100 mW at the signal discriminator and 10 mW at the counter, making a total of 250 mW. A one-dimensional array of 1000 sensors, for example, causes an overall heat dissipation of 250 W. This value estimated with 1000 sensors supposed may further increase by several times to some hundred times or more, if the sensors are increased in number for making the image resolving power higher or for constituting the arrayed sensors in two-dimension. In case the radiation image to be detected is, for instance, an X-ray image for diagnosis, one shot of the detection takes only one second or less, and therefore, if a very small number of images are enough for the diagnosis, there is no problem in substance. It is, however, not rare that several tens of images are needed for the diagnosis of one disease. In such a case, if competent measures are not provided to protect the circuits from the heat effect, a series of the X-ray

image detection work must be interrupted frequently for cooling the circuits. This not only lowers the efficiency of the image detection work but also keeps the patient under an unpleasant condition for a long time.

Objects and Summary of the Invention

The present invention aims at solving such a disadvantageous problem as mentioned above with respect to the known radiation image detecting apparatus having its radiation receiving section made up of arrayed radiation sensors, and makes it an object to provide such an apparatus improved in protecting the constituent circuit from the unfavorable heat effect.

Another object of the present invention is to constitute such an improved apparatus so that the same may be operated continually for a long time.

A further object of the present invention is to make it possible to apply the merits of the invention both to the apparatus in which said arrayed radiation sensors form a two-dimensional matrix-shaped radiation receiving plane and to the apparatus in which said arrayed radiation sensors form a one-dimensional (linear) radiation receiving element made to sweep an image plane on which a radiation image to be detected is formed.

To achieve the above objects, in case the arrayed radiation sensors constituting the radiation receiving section of the apparatus are in the form of a matrix fixed in a plane on which a radiation image is formed, a whole circuit accompanying the radiation sensors for the purpose of deriving an image signal from the signals outputted from the sensors is divided into a temperature-sensitive and a temperature-insensitive circuit portions either to make them capable of being separately energized through their respective power-switches operable independently of each other, or to make only the temperature-sensitive circuit portion surrounded with a heat generating element. In such constitution of the whole circuit, only the temperature-sensitive circuit portion is always kept warmed either with the same kept energized or with a current supplied to the heat generating element.

In case the arrayed radiation sensors constituting the radiation receiving section of the apparatus are constituted in the form of a one-dimensional array made movable within a predetermined stroke of movement for sweeping a plane on which a radiation image is formed, a cooling means is provided at least at one end of the stroke of move-

ment in order to cool the circuit (especially its temperature-sensitive portion) accompanying the radiation sensors. The cooling means is a wind fan, a heat sink or the like.

Brief Explanation of the Drawings

The present invention is further described in detail in the following on reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a blockdiagrammatic constitution of the unit circuit per sensor used in an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows a blockdiagrammatic constitution of the unit circuit per sensor used in another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a blockdiagrammatic constitution of the unit circuit used in a further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of an embodiment of another mode of the present invention; and

Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of another embodiment of said another mode of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring to Fig. 1, which shows one X-ray detecting unit, an X-ray sensor 1 (corresponding to one picture element a pixel) composed of a single X-ray sensing device is accompanied by an analog amplifier 2, a pulse discriminator 3 (analog circuit) and a picture (element) signal forming circuit 4, which is a digital circuit with a counter included therein. Many such X-ray detecting units as shown in Fig. 1 are assembled with the X-ray sensors 1 arranged in the form of a matrix, on which an X-ray image to be detected is projected.

In the above constitution of the X-ray detecting unit (Fig. 1) the X-ray sensor 1, biased with minus several tens to hundreds of volts through a bias terminal 1a, outputs an electric pulse signal consisting of pulses whose number is equal or proportional to the X-ray photons incident on the sensor 1. The pulse signal outputted from the X-ray sensor 1 is amplified by the amplifier 2 and then inputted to the pulse discriminator 3, which trims the height and ground level of the pulses and then outputs them toward the picture element signal forming circuit 4. This circuit 4 makes a picture element signal in the form of a digital signal from the pulse signal originally outputted from the X-ray sensor 1. Such picture element signals from all of the X-ray detecting units assembled with their X-ray sensors constituting the X-ray image receiving

plane are used to display a detected X-ray image on a CRT (not shown). The circuit leading the picture element signals to the CRT from the picture element signal forming circuit 4 is not shown in Fig. 1, because it has no relation to the description of the features of the present invention.

In the above-described process of signal treatment, the performance of the analog amplifier 2 is expected to be very stable because, for instance, a small zero-level drift due to temperature variations may cause the amplifier 1 to misdetect the pulse signal from the X-ray sensor 1. On the other hand, the pulse discriminator 3 and the picture element signal forming circuit 4 are not so sensitive to temperature. Therefore, it is very important for a reliable operation of the apparatus to keep the amplifier 1 as free as possible from temperature variations. Since such temperature variations are caused mainly by intermittent switching the power to the circuit, namely, to the amplifier 2 in the present case, the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 is devised so that the amplifier 2 and the group of other circuits 3 and 4 may be separately supplied with power. For the purpose, power supply lines 2a and 2b to the amplifier 2 are connected to a power source 7 only through a main switch 6, whereas the pulse level limiter 3 and picture element signal forming circuit 4 are power-supplied through both the main switch 6 and another switch 5 located inside the main switch 6. In such a wiring constitution of the power supply, it is possible to keep only the amplifier 2 always at a substantially constant temperature, though higher than an ambient temperature, by keeping the switch 6 turned on even while the apparatus is standing for detecting one image in a series of many X-ray images to be detected. On the other hand, the pulse discriminator 3 and the picture element signal forming circuit 4 are power-supplied through the switch 5 only when an X-ray image is practically detected. The amplifier 2 is thus protected from the adverse effect of temperature variations, assuring the apparatus to function properly and reliably.

Fig. 2 shows a modification of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1. In this modified embodiment, the amplifier 2 has its bias controlled by a bias control circuit 2c, which, devised to operate synchronously with the operation of the switch 5, lowers the bias current of the amplifier 2 while the apparatus is standing for image detection. The lowering of the bias current saves energy consumption and decreases the temperature rise in average. A reference sign 2d represents a terminal for receiving a bias control instruction signal.

Another embodiment, which is suitable for constituting the electronic circuit portion of the X-ray detecting unit in the form of a monolithic integrated circuit, is described in the following on reference to

Fig. 3. Blocks 22, 23 and 24 represent integrated circuits corresponding respectively to the amplifier 2, pulse discriminator 3 and picture element signal forming circuit 4 of Fig.1, and constitute the electronic circuit portion 8 of an X-ray detecting unit. An enclosure-shaped element 21 is a heating element characteristic of this embodiment. The heating element 21 is made of a resistive or semiconductive material deposited around the amplifier portion 22 so as to enclose the same. In such constitution of the whole circuit, the amplifier 22 is kept always power-supplied directly from a power source 7a, while the other circuit portions 23 and 24 are energized with a switch 9 turned to a contact 9a only when an X-ray image is detected. The heating element 21 is kept switched off during the detection of an X-ray image. On the other hand, while the apparatus is standing for the next detection of X-ray images, the switch 9 is turned to a contact 9b to supply power to the heating element 21, making the same generate a heat necessary to keep the amplifier 22 at a constant temperature substantially equal to the temperature when the amplifier 22 was warmed also by the heat dissipation from the circuit portions 23 and 24. In the present embodiment, the heating element 21 can be constituted in the form of a power transistor.

In the descriptions regarding to the above embodiments, the temperature-sensitive circuit portion which is to be kept at a constant temperature has been restricted to an amplifier. It goes without saying, however, that the above-described measures for keeping a circuit at a constant temperature may be applied to any other circuits.

In the following, another mode of the present invention is described on reference to Figs. 4 and 5.

Referring to Fig. 4, a one-dimensional array of X-ray sensors 11 is mounted of a common base plate 14 together with electronic circuit portions 12 and 13, the former containing trains of analog amplifiers and pulse level limiters, and the latter containing picture signal forming digital circuits including pulse counters. The base plate 14 is devised so as to be moved vertically in a predetermined region by a known suitable driving mechanism (not shown), so that the one-dimensional array of X-ray sensors 11 may sweep an image plane on which an X-ray image is projected. At the lowest position of the base plate movement, there is provided a heat sink 16a so as to get in touch with the base plate 14 when it reaches the lower end of the movement. The heat sink 16a is constituted with a liquid coolant reservoir containing such a non-volatile and electrically insulating liquid as silicon oil. The base plate 14 is made preferably to have a large heat capacity. In this embodiment, while the apparatus is kept standing for the detection of an

X-ray image, the whole electronic circuit portions 12 and 13 are cooled down enough to be protected from being heated up to an unfavorable value of temperature while the base plate 14 is apart from the heat sink 16a in the course of making the X-ray sensors 11 scan the X-ray image plane.

Fig. 5 shows another embodiment based on the similar principle on which the above embodiment shown in Fig. 4 is based. In Fig. 5 all the constituents corresponding to those shown in Fig. 4 are indicated with the same reference numbers as those used in Fig. 4. A sole difference of this embodiment from that shown in Fig. 4 is that the heat sink 16a of Fig. 4 is replaced with two air blowers 16b which are furnished at the upper and the lower ends of the base plate movement. In Figs. 4 and 5, a reference number 15 indicates guide means for guiding the movement of the base plate 14.

As is easily understood from the above descriptions, the present invention improves the X-ray image detecting apparatus with arrayed X-ray sensors so as to function stably without intermission during a substantially continuous operation for detecting a series of many X-ray images.

Claims

1. A radiation image detecting apparatus having its radiation receiving section constituted with arrayed radiation sensors (1), whose output signals are converted to an image signal by an accompanying signal-treating circuit (2, 3; 22, 23), said image signal being used to display a radiation image on a CRT, said apparatus being characterized by having said signal-treating circuit classified into a temperature-sensitive circuit portion (2; 22) and a temperature-insensitive circuit portion (3, 4; 23, 24) for the purpose of enabling at least said temperature-sensitive circuit portion (2; 22) and temperature-insensitive circuit portion (3, 4; 23, 24) for the purpose of enabling at least said temperature-sensitive circuit portion (2; 22) to be devised so that the same may be kept at a substantially constant temperature even while the detection of a radiation image is not carried out, and by comprising a first switching means (5; 9, 9a) and a second switching means (6; 9, 9b): the former being for supplying a heating electric power to keep said temperature-sensitive circuit portion (2; 22) warmed even while the detection of a radiation image is not carried out; the latter being for energizing at least said temperature-insensitive circuit portion only when the detection of a radiation image is carried out.

2. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 1, wherein said heating electric power is the electric power for energizing said temperature-sensitive circuit portion itself (2; 22).

3. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 1, wherein said heating electric power is an electric power to heat up a heating element (21) additionally provided around said temperature-sensitive circuit portion (2; 22).

4. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 3, wherein said heating element (21) is made of a resistive material.

5. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 3, wherein said heating element (21) is made of a semiconductive material.

6. A radiation image detecting apparatus having its radiation receiving section constituted with a one-dimensionally arrayed radiation sensors (11) mounted on a base plate (14) together with an accompanying signal-treating circuit (12,13) which converts the output signals of said radiation sensors to an image signal to be used to display a visible radiation image in a CRT, said base plate (14) being devised to move for making said one-dimensionally arrayed radiation sensors (11) scan a plane on which a radiation image is projected, said apparatus being characterized by providing at least at one end of the region in which said base plate (14) is moved a cooling means (16a;16b).

7. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 6, wherein said cooling means (16a; 16b) is an air blower (16b).

8. A radiation image detecting apparatus defined in Claim 6, wherein said cooling means (16a; 16b) is a heat sink (16a) made capable of having a thermal contact with said plate when the same reaches the lower end of its movement.

9. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 8, wherein said heat sink (16a) is a water reservoir.

10. A radiation image detecting apparatus as defined in Claim 8, wherein said heat sink is an oil reservoir.

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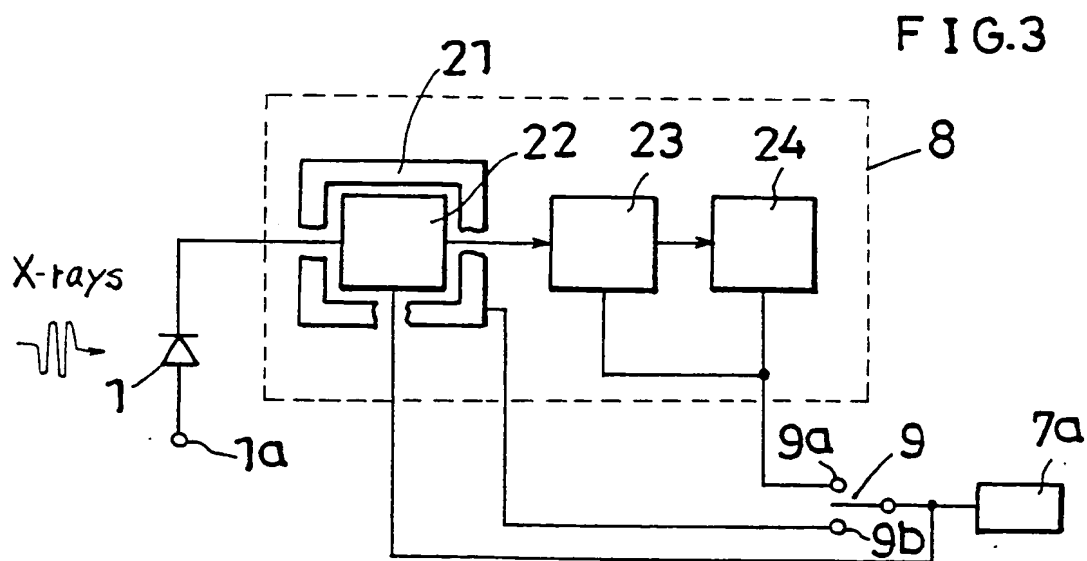
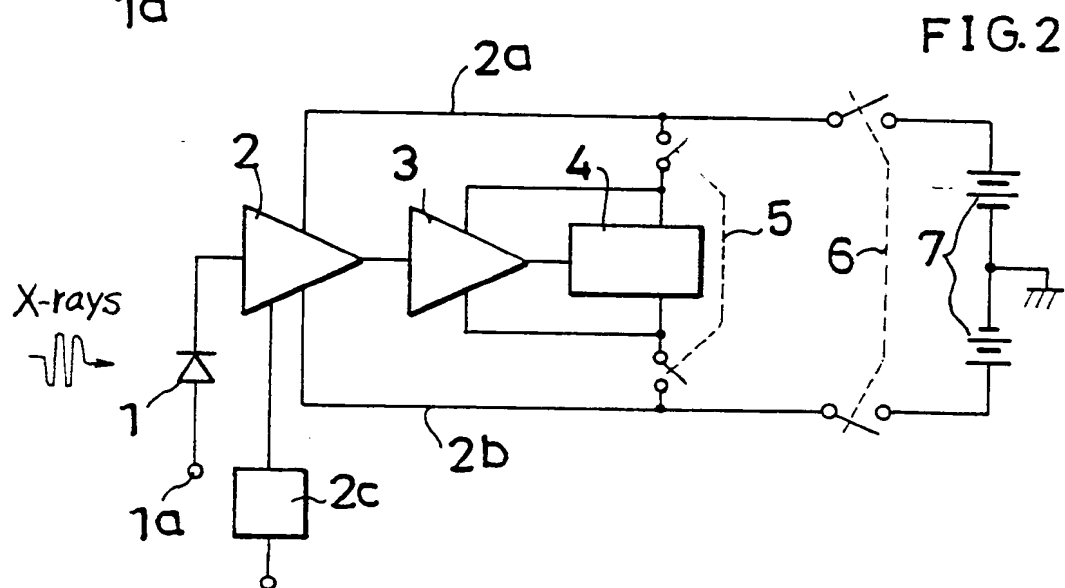
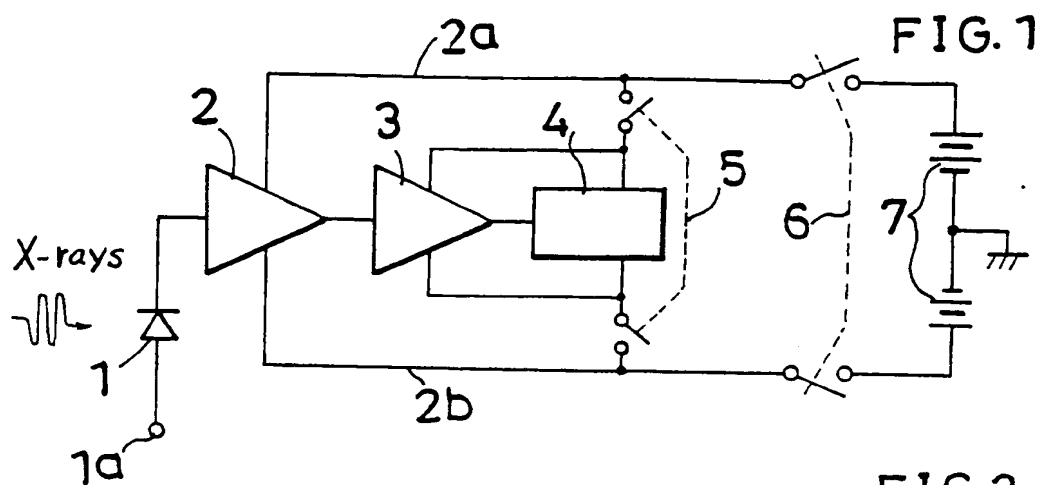
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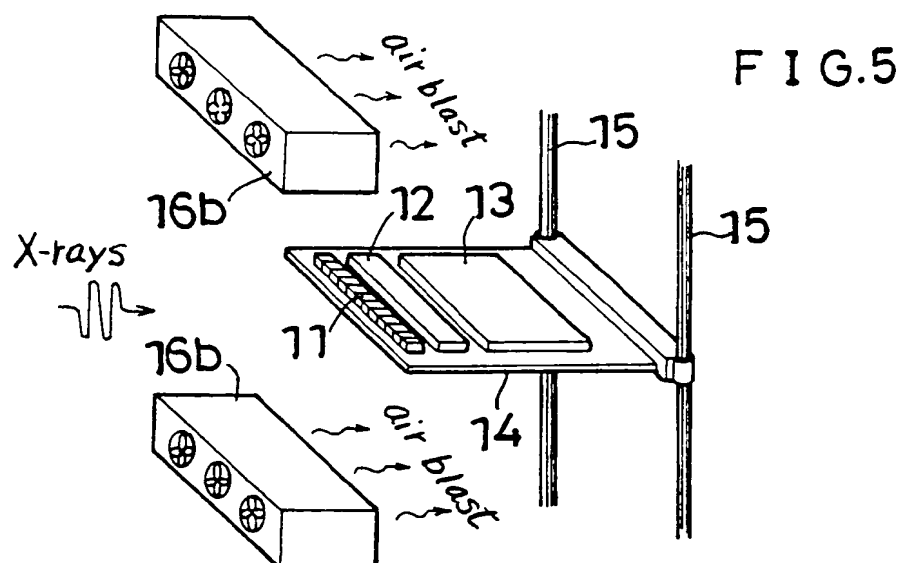
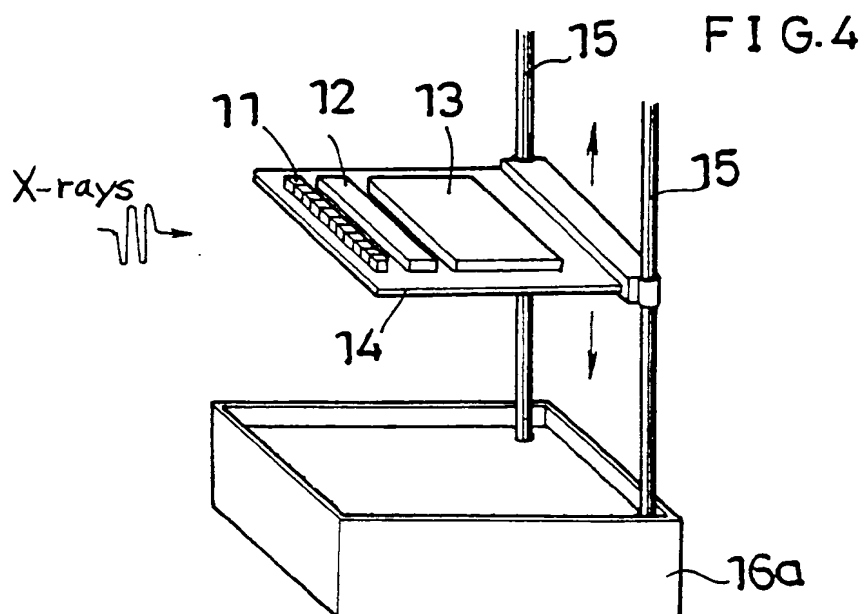
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 87302785.8
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
D,A	EP - A3 - 0 137 487 (MATSUSHITA) * Abstract; fig. 1; claims 1-7 *	1,6	G 03 B 42/02 A 61 B 6/02 G 01 T 1/161
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D,A	JP - A - 59-94 046 (MATSUSHITA) * Fig. 1-5 *	1,6	
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A	US - A - 4 414 682 (ANNIS) * Abstract; fig. 1 *	1,6	

			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			G 03 B 42/00 H 05 G 1/00 A 61 B 6/00 G 01 T 1/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 12-10-1987	Examiner VAKIL
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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